

Willow Thrush—*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*. There is a Veery to be found here in summer. Average date of spring arrival, May 18 (two years); earliest date of spring arrival, May 14, 1908.

Gray-cheeked Thrush—*Hylocichla aliciae aliciae*. Common transient. Average date of spring arrival, May 17 (two years); earliest date of spring arrival, May 16, 1909; latest date of spring arrival, May 26, 1909.

Olive-backed Thrush—*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*. Common transient. Average date of spring arrival, May 14 (two years); average date of spring departure, May 23 (two years); latest date of fall departure, September 22, 1907.

Hermit Thrush—*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*. Transient; not common. Average date of spring arrival, April 12 (three years); earliest date of spring arrival, March 30, 1916.

Robin—*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*. Very common summer resident; breeds, and occasionally winters. Wintered winter of 1903-04 and 1904-05 in Hunter's Grove. Average date of spring arrival, March 12 (eight years); earliest date of spring arrival, February 12, 1911; average date of fall departure, November 5 (five years); latest date of fall departure, November 26, 1908; earliest nest with eggs, April 25, 1908.

Bluebird—*Sialia sialis sialis*. Summer resident; breeds. Some years common. Earliest date of spring arrival, March 23, 1916; latest date of fall departure, October 17, 1909; earliest nest with eggs, May 28, 1911.

[The above list contains 237 named forms.—Ed.]

CHARLSON, NORTH DAKOTA.

BIRDS SEEN BETWEEN PORTO RICO AND NEW YORK

BY STUART T. DANFORTH

This is an account of the birds seen from the *S. S. Ponce* on a trip from San Juan, P. R., to New York, from October 22 to 27, 1924. On leaving San Juan the only bird seen in the harbor was a single Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*). At some times of the year there are many Laughing Gulls and terns of various species in the harbor, but not in the fall.

The next day, October 23, a Prairie Warbler, (*Dendroica discolor*) flying due south, came on board early in the morning. It stayed on board less than five minutes, and then flew away to the southeast, di-

rectly towards Porto Rico. That same evening, at about 8 o'clock, when we were 375 miles north of Porto Rico, a Blackpoll Warbler, (*Dendroica striata*), came on board. It was captured, and I placed band number 34968 on its leg and released it.

The third and fourth days out I did not observe any birds, though an officer reported seeing a large seabird on the 25th.

The fifth day, October 26, a Myrtle Warbler, (*Dendroica coronata*), flew on board early in the morning, but soon flew off to the south. In the afternoon, when we were off the Virginia Coast, but of course far out of sight of it, two brown-plumaged Purple Finches, (*Carpodacus p. purpureus*), appeared on board and stayed there most of the afternoon. This same afternoon we came upon a flock of about thirty Loons, (*Gavia immer*), in winter plumage. They kept flying ahead of the boat, then alighting in the water, and flying up again when the boat got near them. Sometimes they would wait too long and almost get hit by the boat, and one was actually shoved aside by the prow of the boat, as it could not use its wings quickly enough to take flight after it realized that the boat was overtaking it. Late in the afternoon a Slate-colored Junco, (*Junco h. hyemalis*), came on board. Once I observed it fly out back of the ship, catch a large moth in midair, and overtake the ship before eating it.

The next morning, October 27, as we were entering the lower part of New York Bay, Herring Gulls were noted for the first time on the trip, and a Tree Sparrow and a junco flew on board.

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BIRDS OF FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

BY DR. L. OTLEY PINDAR

This paper has been prepared as a revision, correction and supplement of an earlier and hastily written paper entitled "List of Birds of Fulton County, Kentucky" and published in the *Auk* for October, 1889. This earlier list was based upon observations made between 1884 and 1889. During March and April, and part of May, 1890, and from March 1, 1892 to November 1, 1893, many additional observations were made in the same territory, some additional species and some changes being noted.

Fulton County is in the southwestern corner of Kentucky, having the Mississippi River for its western boundary. It presents a well diversified surface, from the lowlands along the river to the higher